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Torts; Administration; Equity Jurisprudence; Constitution of the United States; Law Terms and Maxims; Table of British Regnal years; Table of Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the words of the author the work "is not intended as a substitute for the text-books, but simply to lighten the labors and shorten the work of the student when he shall have carefully read the whole course and commenced his review preparatory to final examination for the bar."

As the book contains a thorough statement of elementary principles of the law, it will doubtless be found by the student to be of great assistance in completing his professional studies.

F. H. S.

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KINKEAD'S JURISPRUDENCE, LAW AND ETHICS. By EDGAR B. KINKEAD, M.A., Professor of Law, Ohio State University.

The young man about to enter the legal profession is perhaps more than any one else interested in the relationship between law and ethics. The older practitioner will doubtless have solved many of the problems which the beginner must face. Therefore, although Mr. Kinkead's Lectures on Jurisprudence, Law and Ethics may well prove useful to the practicing lawyer, and valuable to those engaged in instructional work, they will probably be most appreciated by younger readers who are anxious to prepare themselves properly to aid in the administration of justice. Indeed, the avowed purpose of the author has been "to develop and discuss primary and elementary principles for beginners" and "to consider the principles of Law and Jurisprudence and their relation to Ethics." In order to treat this subject adequately Mr. Kinkead has not been satisfied with a mere survey of the present systems of Law and Ethics. He has gone deeper than this. Defining jurisprudence as the "science of what the law is or means and its practical application to cases as they arise," and stating that it "deals with the sources of Law, the Reasons and Principles thereof," he proceeds to a full discussion of its contents. As jurisprudence has to do with the methods of determining what the law is, the four main schools of jurisprudence and the subject, "Legal Education:—Methods and Study," are surveyed and commented upon. A new phase of the subject is thus taken up. Jurisprudence as an historical science involves a consideration of the Systems of Law. With this thought before him the author discusses the Roman Law, the Common Law, and American, and offers some pertinent suggestions concerning

the marked distinction between English and American governmental forms as bearing on the relation of law and morals. After such a comparative and historical survey the places of law and ethics among the sciences and their relation to each other are defined and explained. The conclusion is reached that "The Science of human duty, is the sum and substance of both law and ethics." Finally after taking up the subject of abstract jurisprudence and considering its sources the author passes to the development of the idea of the moral phenomena in the Common Law of Contract and of Tort. As the purpose of the whole book is "to urge a closer affinity between Law and Ethics in actual practice," the volume is appropriately concluded by a treatise on Points of Professional Conduct.

*E. W. E.*

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HINTS ON FORENSIC PRACTICE; A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN RULES APPERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT OF JUDICIAL PROOF.  
By THEODORE F. C. DEMAREST.

The foregoing title might well belong to some extensive and monumental work founded on the theories and experiences of every age and contained in many a ponderous tome. However, the sub-title narrows the scope covered and gives a clearer picture of what the reader is to expect, viz., a modest and very interesting little treatise, covering some 115 pages, that can be comfortably read in a single evening.

"Objected to, as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial" might better have been the title, as the work is, in the main, a close analysis of these three elusive words, their use and misuse in forensic practice, and of various opinions held in regard to them as evidenced by examples selected from cases which are quoted and cleverly commented upon.

The book is divided into four sections, of which the first contains definitions, suggestions, explanations and investigations of such terms as Evidence, Issue and Objection. Having found that objections are divided into two classes,—specific and general—the author proceeds to consider these under two circumstances each, whereby four positions in which counsel may find himself are investigated, namely: (1) and (2) "the general objection sustained (or overruled);" (3) and (4) "the specific objection sustained (or overruled)."

Then comes the analysis proper of the words "incompetent," "irrelevant" and "immaterial," where the "etymological indications," "lexicographic suggestions," "text-writers' definitions" and "judicial definitions" are examined.